CLAIM SUMMARY DOCUMENT

Claims 1-10. (Canceled)

Claim 11. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the biologically active agent is added above or around room temperature.

Claim 12. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the chemical operations comprise one or more chemical reactions.

Claim 13. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 12, wherein the chemical reactions comprise etherifying, esterifying, hydrolysis, substitution, addition, elimination, oligomerising or polymerising reactions.

Claim 14. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 13, wherein the chemical reactions are selected and performed so as to provide optimal delivery rate of the biologically active agent.

Claim 15. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the chemical operations involve subjecting the carrier starting substance to a temperature of from around -50°C to around 300°C.

Claim 16. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the chemical operations are conducted for a time period of from 1 minute to 6 months.

Claim 17. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the carrier starting substance, or mixture of two or more difference carrier starting substances, is selected from the group consisting of monomers, acids, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, amines, amides, anhydrides, lactides, glycolides, saccharides, acrylic or acrylamide compounds, monomers of PEO-diacrylate, cyanoacrylate, acrylate saccharides, acrylate lactate, acrylate glycolate, isocyanates, ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, pyrrolidone, PEO-diacrylate, ethylene-vinyl acetate, monomers of organic siloxanes, and oligomers, polymers and prepolymers thereof.

Claim 18. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 17, wherein the acid is a monomeric acid and the alcohol is a monomeric alcohol, wherein the non-crystalline matrix comprises an ester or polyester thereof.

Claim 19. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein the monomeric acid is citric acid.

Claim 20. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein the monomeric alcohol is propylene glycol.

Claim 21. (Canceled)

Claim 22. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the biologically active agent is a pharmaceutically active agent.

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Claim 23. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 22, wherein the pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group consisting of guanosides, corticosteroids, psychopharmaceutical hormones, oxicams, peptides, proteins, antibiotics, antivirals, antimicrobials, anticancer agents, antifungals, oestrogens, antiinflammatory agents, neuroleptic agents, melanocyte stimulants and gland stimulants and agents with an effect on mast cell secretion.

Claims 24-25. (Canceled)

Claim 26. (Previously Amended) A method for the preparation of a biologically active composition comprising:

dissolving or dispersing the biologically active composition in a carrier, and

subjecting a carrier starting substance, or a mixture of two or more different carrier starting substances, to chemical operations so that a liquid or solid non-crystalline carrier matrix is formed, in which the degree of saturation of said biologically active agent is increased until supersaturated the biologically active agent is added before the chemical

operations have been completed and in an amount such that a supersaturated state is obtained.

Claim 27. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the composition comprises a biologically active agent to be released therefrom,

wherein the biologically active agent is dissolved or dispersed in a carrier,

wherein the carrier is a liquid or solid non-crystalline matrix in which the biologically active agent is present in a supersaturated state, the supersaturated state being obtainable by subjecting one or more carrier starting substance to chemical operations so that the liquid or solid non-crystalline carrier matrix is provided in which the degree of saturation of the biologically active agent is increased until supersaturated, the biologically active agent being added before the chemical operations have been completed, and

wherein the supersaturation is the result of chemical operations such that the solubility of the biologically active agent in the matrix is lower than the solubility thereof in carrier starting substance.

Claim 28. (Previously Amended) The method according to claim 26, wherein the supersaturation is the result of chemical operations such that the degree of dissociation, aggregation or degree of protonation of the biologically active agent is different from the degree of dissociation, aggregation or degree of protonation of the agent in the carrier starting substance.

Claims 29-40. (Canceled)

Claim 41. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the biologically active agent is added at a predetermined point of time after the chemical operations have been initiated, the composition thus obtained then being further subjected to the chemical operations.

Claim 42. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the biologically active composition consists of one liquid or solid phase only.

Claim 43. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the biologically active composition is used as a medicament.

Claim 44. (New) The method according to claim 26, wherein the biologically active composition is applied topically to a mammal.

Claim 45. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the acrylic or acrylomide type compounds are methacrylate.

Claim 46. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein said predetermined point of time is from 0.5 hours to 4 months after the chemical operations have been initiated.

Claim 47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the composition is further subjected to the chemical operations for a time period from about 0.5 hours to 4 months.

Claim 48. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the melanocyte stimulants and gland stimulants are stimulators of sebaceous and pilo-sebaceous glands.

Claim 49. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the topical application is dermal.

Claim 50. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein the mammal is man.

Claim 51. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein acids are selected from the group consisting of mono-, di-, tri-acids and higher acids.

Claim 52. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the alcohols are selected from the group consisting of mono-, di- and triols.

Claim 53. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the acrylate saccharides are acrylate starch.

Claim 54. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein said chemical operations involve subjection the carrier substance to a temperature of from around 0°C to around 150°C.

Claim 55. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein the chemical operations are conducted for a time period of from 0.5 hours to 4 months.

Claim 56. (New) The method of claim 26, wherein the starting substance, or said formed non-crystalline matrix, acts as a solvent or dispersing medium.